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## The puppet of a dream

By John Bayley

PHYLIS H. BARTLETT (Editor):  
The Poems of George Meredith  
Two volumes  
1,253pp. Yale University Press  
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As Robert Bowers observed recently in these columns (September 1), the poetry of John Ashbery is suited to the non-individualized element in the cultural medium of today. Its point is the pleasure in indeterminacy, the fact that poetic language is being used neither as self-expression nor to transform experience into a triumph of difficult clarity, explored and achieved. It is the poetic equivalent of "sort of you know" speech, renouncing distinction and degree and individuality—even fashion itself, for fashion implies new modes of social and literary elitism. Such poetry is acceptable to those who like poetry to be around the place as part of the atmosphere, in the same undemanding sense as blue jeans or pop. Not going anywhere or doing anything special.

Indeterminacy is an odd factor in the poetical, and by rights shouldn't come off at all. But perhaps sometimes it does. However, unlike Ashbery, Meredith as a poet displays the same factor, in terms of his different epoch and its styles. Evasion and indeterminacy seem in him the goal of over-emphasis, his natural poetic habit. There is an indefinable affectiveness about the way his rambling poems do their own thing, unlike anything else but resisting the notion of a personality. There is nothing protean about the process, as there is with Browning, for that suggests the form and pressure of a will and a definite created dramatically for the sake of Meredith's process normally creates nothing, not even a convincing picture of itself.

It is typical of Meredith to rise between two stools. If we say his novels are irreducibly more usually said that his best verse impresses more in our times than it did in his own; while those—like the Marxist critic Jack Lindsay—who do not take much interest in the poetry admire a social and radical force and vision behind the faded dazzle of the novels. We take sides about Hardy, as between the poet and novelist, but no one suggests that he must be one rather than the other. Hardy was not exactly unwise himself, but in his historic way Meredith was a great deal more so—he switched from one role to the other depending on which was most under fire. His biographer Lionel Stevenson writes that after *Poems and Lyrics of the Joy of Earth*, which Meredith as usual had to pay the printing costs—came out in 1883 and was received with extremely qualified praise, Meredith took the line that he critic was prepared to recognize his genius as a poet, and from then on "the surest way to gain his good graces was to declare his poems superior to his novels". But that was to his friends; in public he was the sage of sophisticated comedy, reviewer of the comic spirit in prose dialogue.

It was the same in social life. The intellectuals with whom he was fashionable never received a dusty answer, but they never really accepted him nor he them. He preferred most of action whose admiration bolstered an ego such as his in the most effective way by finding him a prodigy while making him one of themselves—men such as Maxse, "Lucky" Herdman, and Bonaparte Wyse—Meredith's name if ever there was one.

And we cracked our joke improper. I and my Bonaparte Wyse. The atmosphere of boisterous revelry, like the long ramps and the hammer-thumping, all seem part of the curious unreality which attends Meredith's life as well as his language, and not just because his nerves made him in reality a poor cheerleader. He must have found congenial the parties in matters of food and drink, exercised by his father-in-law and his first wife, Peacock and his daughter, Mary, were two gormless had been married to Lieutenant Mervin, a real man of action.

It is here, perhaps, we should look for the thematic element in that something which unsees in Meredith's make-up: the deep insecurities, defiances, over-reactions of an angry young man with a strange fastidiousness which seems among other things to have robbed him of any sense of how to get in touch with an audience. No writer ever had less of the common touch. Like Dickens, Meredith the tailor's grandson always insisted on being a prince in disguise, whose genius had brought him into his native kingdom, but Dickens's personality was by comparison wholly open and confident; moreover, Dickens married, if anything, below him, certainly into a circle that was wholly congenial to his temperament, while Meredith found himself in an environment that was formidable and no less so because he had in a sense "asked" for it. It was a challenge which a young heir Apparent like himself should accept.

No wonder he took refuge in self-absorption, those "lightless seas of selfishness" which he came to harp on as the great enemies of life and health. But his intelligence had taken refuge in an idiom and style of language from which it was never, or hardly ever, to emerge, and which resolutely refuses to meet the eye of its audience or to engage in the normal dialogue of artist and client. Max Beerbolm's well-known story of the solitary old man who could be heard talking as the visitor approached, talking while he was there, and continuing to talk in the same style as he went away, does convey something of the essentially solipsistic nature of the peculiar to the Meredithian consciousness—perhaps we are all like that really—but to the Meredithian idiom. If the point about consciousness in Ashbery's poetic language is its indeterminacy, in Meredith it is the same effect, producing much the same effect.

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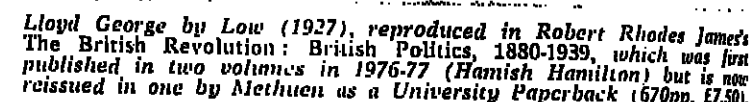


**By Stephen Koss**

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What we are left to ask, were those objectives to which dogma and sanctified, sometimes decaying, usually, usually, and inevitably self-serving, and, first, beyond any doubt, was a genuine interest for social welfare that culminated in that "momentous act of progress": a national health insurance scheme. Though not exclusively a man of the people, he was truly on the side of the people; though he had never experienced the worst poverty, he had the imagination to sympathize with the really poor. On the mechanical aspects of this legislation, Mr. Gosnell, guided by the scholarship of Berkeley Gilbert, who, incidentally, is writing another multi-volume life of Lloyd George.

The Ministry of Munitions is going to be no sinecure," wrote Dr Christopher Addison in his diary when he joined Lloyd George in launching the new Government after the political crisis of May 1915. For the self-reflecting Addison, this was a classic of understatement. In over the next twelve months he would have moved on to the War Office, the new Ministry was to have revolutionary implications for British public life. It transferred the economy from the modified *laissez-faire* "business as usual" style which has governed policy for the first nine months of world war, into a new colossus of bureaucratic socialism which imposed a central control on production and supply, raw materials and power, in a manner without precedent in British history. The Ministry of Munitions was also a powerful agent for the first time giving the trade unions a new significance



## In the powder

**By Kenneth O. Morgan**

"The Ministry of Munitions is going to be no sinecure," wrote Dr Christopher Addison in his diary when he joined Lloyd George in launching the Ministry of Munitions after the political crisis of May 1915. It was for the self-effacing Addison, this was a classic of understatement. In over the next twelve months, until he was promoted to head the War Office, he never lost sight of the revolutionary implications for British public life. It translated the economy from the modified "business as usual" style, which had governed policy for the first nine months of world war, into a new colossus of industrial capitalism which imposed state control, rationed production, supply, raw materials, and manpower, in a manner without precedent in British history. The Ministry of Munitions was also a powerful agent for social change, giving the trade unions a new strength

A fresh study of Lloyd George's period at Munitions is, then, of the first interest and importance, and this book by R. J. Q. Adams, a young Texan scholar, is the more welcome. It is based largely on the MUN/5 class of the Ministry of Munitions' records. They were originally assembled for the writing of the post-war official *History of the Ministry of Munitions*, itself a sum of praise to the new col-

**Re David Marquand**

\_\_\_\_\_

Hence Mr. Campbell's "fel-  
dichotomy". The Conservative and  
Labour parties were locked in  
batttle, or at any rate talked  
though they were locked in batt-  
though they were locked in batt-  
own and control an economic ma-  
chine which was already obsolescent  
and uncompetitive. Though he  
paid lip-service to the need for  
for change, neither side seemed  
thought to the question that re-  
machine, so that it would  
become competitive in the new  
conditions of the 1920s and 1930s.  
Britain in the 1920s needed a  
radical programme of economic  
modernisation, designed to shift  
resources out of the old staple  
industries, in which the comparative  
advantage had passed to other  
and into new technologies where  
she might have led the field if only  
she had tried. But the Conservative  
and Labour parties were too  
over whether "socialism" should  
replace "capitalism" conducted

with making sure that Lloyd George never did clamber back to office. Another is the rancorous hostility with which the Asquiths Liberals pursued him, especially after he succeeded Asquith as Liberal leader. But although Campbell realizes all this, he inclined to dismiss it as a symptom of the jealousy which small men feel for great men, and to be reassured by the unease which Lloyd George's contempt for party shibboleths was bound to inspire in the solid party wheelhorses who managed the vast majority of any House of Commons. It was that, he thought, and there was something else as well. The fact is that these people in all parties had been shocked by Lloyd George's conduct as Prime Minister—"Not a Jew, because he was a Jew," said one of the Asquiths, "and a damned party shibboleth." . . . and he appeared, to have no principles at all, no loyalties, party or otherwise. The impression was probably false.

aware of that danger, and bent  
backwards to avoid it—intriguing  
with Churchill in February, 1929,  
about a new "anti-socialist" com-  
motion based on free trade and elec-  
toral reform and, in the early  
months of the 1929 Government  
eggging on the Conservative dis-  
regards to revolt against Baldwin's  
policy of support for the Irwin  
Declaration on dominion status  
for India. Such manoeuvres were  
indispensable if the Liberals were  
to avoid giving the impression of

**By Chris Cook**

system of relief within the limitations imposed by central Government. The editor concludes from this debate between non-contributors that the "penalistic" approach prior to 1908 that Treasury opposition to non-contributory schemes decisively influenced the acceptance of the insurance principle. The editor says and J. C. Brown considers the value of this concept of "social control" as an influence on social policy. Flay is concerned with early policy and the role of the police in the process of "modernization" in administration. J. H. Treble illustrates the difficulties faced by a local authority in dealing with the unemployed. The late Victorian and Edwardian Glasgow. Finally, Joe Macneil presents a fascinating account of the introduction of federal allowances, showing how local authorities were widely responsible for support between the wars as a means of combating child poverty.

they had been taken prisoner by the Labour Party. But there is no doubt that they added to the already deep-seated Labour suspicion of Lloyd George.

Yet when all the qualifications have been made, Mr. Campbell is right in his thinking. For what stands out is not Lloyd George's weakness but his strengths—not his alleged untrustworthiness or his uncharacteristic attachment to nineteenth-century dogma on some issues, but his strength of vision and thirst for action. For Lloyd George really did try to answer the questions that mattered. He saw more clearly than any other political leader, that Britain could survive only by changing, and that she must change herself; he also saw that the "false dichotomy" gave no guidance to the sort of change that were needed. And this, of course, was his undoing. For his answers cut across the old certainties of the day. They were neither "capitalist" nor "socialist"; they were designed to use the power of the state to make capitalism work properly. As such, they were much more modern in conception than the ideas that they affected to oppose. But in the climate generated by the struggle between "capitalism" and "socialism" they did not look modern. They looked irrelevant and opportunistic and, in an odd way, out of date. So, they were not the most creative and adventurous application of the ideas offered to most of his countrymen as a querulous and uneasy seer of the future, and the passivity of the *Wages for Unemployment* documents produced in the late war Britain—the Liberals won no seventeen more seats in 1929 than they had won in 1918.

1924—the two-party tyranny continued, virtually unshaken, till Britain's decline.

Lord Robbins's *The Theory of Economic Policy in English Classical Political Economy*, which appeared in 1952, has now been reissued with minor alterations (217pp. Macmillan, £10).

Robbins provides a broad picture of the ideas of the English classical economists regarding the interests and constituents of a liberal economic policy. The argument retains the lecture form in which it was delivered, and is fully supported by textual references.











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## TLS Commentary

## The busman's virtues

"Summer time—Pleasure—By the way, the message that the visitor to the V&A's modest exhibition of the work of Frank Pick, Edward McKnight Kauffer's poster depicts a guitar-playing pierrot against a toy-town backdrop with such poetic innocence that it is hard to believe that the tasteless leer of "A Fine Pair from London Transport" is advertising the same product. And it takes an even greater effort to recall that London Transport was at one time held aloft as a model for urban public transport systems throughout the world. That this was the case during the inter-war period is largely due to the practical abilities and idealistic vision of Frank Pick, who held key posts in London Transport for over thirty years.

Pick's passion for public transport and his flair for publicity were most conspicuously expressed in poster form. Building on the standards set by the Beggartuff Brothers, he encouraged designs that were simple, flat, and non-naturalistic; they were sometimes impressionist, even cubist or vortecist in inspiration. The purpose was twofold. First he believed that London Transport could establish goodwill and a good understanding among the public by buying the facts before them in an attractive and comprehensive way, for he prophesied ominously, every passenger was a potential critic. In the exhibition the bold dynamics of the poster captured "Power, the Nerve Centre of London Transport" contrast with the familiar, bucolic, rounded, glowing Art and Industry, unconquering levity about the scrawling motifs. But these said relics of a bold idealism are symptoms of a deeper failure. The present director of the exhibition catalogue draws attention to the enormous power for good that public services can design. But London Transport today is weighed down with Pick's correspondence with Sir Eric Maclagan, also on display, reminds us that the museums themselves have not emerged unscathed from the financial climate: Pick's selection of posters and donations to the V&A were made with particular emphasis on their value to the now defunct Circulation Department. In Pick's era, art for the people, despite what might appear to be the simple-mindedness of its expression and the not always gushy results, was something more than a low government priority or a subject of popular infatuation. When he joined the Ministry of Transport in 1940, Churchill dismissed him as a "virtuous busman". The only lesson we seem to have learnt is that they are usually the ones who get mugged.

The exhibition closes on December 30. But Pick was not only interested in style and window-dressing: he saw the importance of creating a distinctive corporate identity which would fit the purpose of providing efficient transport; he wanted a service which both looked and functioned better than any other. Johnston's Sans Serif typeface and Harry Beck's Underground map were part of the revolution. But its most collaboration stemmed from his plain, "The profession of a business building" was what Holden had in mind when he designed the London Transport

headquarters at 55 Broadway, though the building also had a strong feel of cubism and was embellished with monumental sculpture carved in situ by Epstein, Moore and Gill, among others. When the opportunity arose to build stations on the newly extended Piccadilly Line, the proper location was sought and found in the advanced principles of the day. Utterly unlike any other buildings, these stations stand clean and simple, adapted to their individual settings yet sharing unmistakable common elements. The furniture was streamlined and standardized in the same way and at the same time as the rolling stock and its interior fittings were being updated. It has been said that through Pick received convincing expression in England; that London Transport in his years contributed more than anyone else to the visual education of the people.

The exhibition is not merely an occasion for self-congratulation. If these principles of design were so rational and so suitable, why did they not last and why was the example of London Transport not followed in a much wider field? Pick himself clearly had some difficulty in working this out. The problem was not, he believed, an unwillingness to accept what was a good and a love of change for change's sake, and there is an air of uninspired, dull worthiness about the beige, cream and washed-out green textiles and pots he selected for the chairman of the Council for Art and Industry, unconquering levity about the scrawling motifs. But these said relics of a bold idealism are symptoms of a deeper failure. The present director of the exhibition catalogue draws attention to the enormous power for good that public services can design. But London Transport today is weighed down with Pick's correspondence with Sir Eric Maclagan, also on display, reminds us that the museums themselves have not emerged unscathed from the financial climate: Pick's selection of posters and donations to the V&A were made with particular emphasis on their value to the now defunct Circulation Department. In Pick's era, art for the people, despite what might appear to be the simple-mindedness of its expression and the not always gushy results, was something more than a low government priority or a subject of popular infatuation. When he joined the Ministry of Transport in 1940, Churchill dismissed him as a "virtuous busman". The only lesson we seem to have learnt is that they are usually the ones who get mugged.

The exhibition closes on December 30.

Celina Fox

## Fifty years on...

This American World, by Edgar Ansel Mowrer, with a preface by T. S. Eliot, was reviewed in the TLS of October 26, 1928. There seems to exist in many people a impulse to generalize about a subject which increases in exact proportion as that subject is difficult and dangerous to discuss as a whole. The more unduly and emphatically it is the more do our fingers itch to make the heap into one simple and easily grasped whole. For this reason all books and theories about America should be to some extent suspect, and an author should at least convince us that he is aware of all this difficulty of America has reached the stage when most writers are aware of this. But Mr Mowrer... certainly expresses the belief that America is our future, as does, it would seem, Mr Eliot who writes a preface for him. There is, however, less need for an additional caution in Mr Mowrer than in most writers, since he speaks as an American well versed in American history and its implications, and he seems to have a natural sobriety of

mind which often deters him from unqualified generalization. Moreover, his theories are singularly free from any moral considerations which might warp them. Mr Mowrer's first theory is that the Americans are a race of grown-up children, like the human race in Mr Weyman Lewis's eyes, with this difference—that he believes that the Americans are dissatisfied with their state and wish to achieve adult culture. Moreover, he contends that one cannot hope to understand the Americans emotionally unless one has "the flatterer's blood", which he illustrates by an interesting account of his own family from the early days of pioneer settlement. The first part of his book comes to Europe before the war. It must be admitted that Mr Mowrer is not above some of the errors of generalization. Describing Europe before the war, he says: "where, that culture and, at the same time, a suggestion of a law governs civilization which ensures their periodic decay, as Rome decayed, and he ends with the future of America.



French comment on the Boer War—a cartoon of the 1890s by Adolphe Willatte showing Queen Victoria skipping with the hangman's rope; there is a dirty on the same theme ("Dansez les Hindous, d'un, d'un, Dansez mes soldats, da da") written on the reverse. It was included in a sale of Impressionist and modern drawings and paintings at Sotheby's in London this week.

## The Mac Liammóir effect

"Ah! They won't last a fortnight!" said Lennox Robinson in 1928. But this year the Dublin Theatre Festival has coincided with the fifteenth anniversary of the partnership of Hilton Edwards and Michael Mac Liammóir of Dublin's Gate Theatre. Sadly Mac Liammóir died in March last year—the pair had played at the Gate Theatre since 1930. Edwards is an Englishman, not so Irish as he sounds; he was born Alfred Williams, and had a child star, appearing on the London stage with Noël Coward when they were both eleven years old; but he did not fully come into his own until he was over sixty when the Gate company production of his one-man show *The Importance of Being Oscar* filled theatres across the world. Their half-century of achievement is celebrated in *Enter Certain Players* (103pp, Dublin: E3.50), an illustrated book of essays edited by Peter Luke, Orson Welles and James Mason both served apprenticeships at the Gate, and James Mason writes here that "these two were my masters and I carry with pride the wrinkles that were imprinted during that happy year when I was attempting to measure up to their standards."

A regular programme credit at the Gate was setting and costumes by Michael Mac Liammóir. His distinction as an actor tended to mask the fact that he was a highly talented draughtsman (as well as linguist, playwright, extem-

## Organizing the housewives

By Brian Harrison

STOTT: The Story of the National Union of Women's Guilds by Heinemann, £4.90.

For the first time, the vote has usually been the beginning of the political life for newly enfranchised women. In Britain, if only because of the political parties, and the institutions generally, Manu- facturers and commercial men franchised in 1832 did not begin to share national government with the aristocracy till 1880. Working men enfranchised in 1867, 1884 and 1918 only reached the centre of making after 1940, and even they feel somewhat uncomfortable. And only in the 1960s did women enfranchised in 1918 and 1928 show any signs of entering their political inheritance.

What has yet begun to write the political history of British women since the enfranchisement, but when that important role is told, the Townswomen's Guild will be prominent in it. The National Union of Townswomen's Guilds is the direct descendant of the Suffrage Societies, whose contribution to British life has been substantial yet so little known. When victory was won in 1918 the non-militant suffragists carried themselves into the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship and broadened their platform to include women's social and economic emancipation.

After their second and final victory in 1928, the suffragists were disappointed enough to find a purely feminist platform would not attract the younger women, they immediately began to broaden their horizons. The Townswomen's Guilds to the fore. The cuckoo nest, the new women's club, the National Union of Townswomen's Guilds (neutral on political questions) and the feminist National Council for Equal Citizenship.

The early Townswomen's Guilds were quite self-conscious in cultivating democratic values, but they grew less through the feminist class struggle; this would have been the case if the women to organize and speak the woman who did most to create them, Alice Franklin. And as the Guild's Mark Rutherford, sympathetically critical, half insider and half outsider, she avoided the feminist movement and did not cater for the working suburban cultural deserts of the inter-war period. Separated from the day from her husband, she was then the sole breadwinner.

She does not cater primarily for the academics: there is no documentation, no bibliography, and insufficient quantitative information, so that it is difficult to grasp the Guilds' long-term regional spread and growth patterns. Readers in what now appears to be a numerate society will surely not invariably shut the book as soon as they spot a graph or table on points of major importance? One would like to know not only whether the Guilds were growing in absolute terms, but how large a proportion of their potential membership they were recruiting at different times and places. Yet it would be a pity if academics failed to read this book, because its story is so clearly and convincingly told. The history of the Guilds is of major importance in the political history of women since 1918, and above all because that history raises several of the interesting questions which face modern women's organizations.

One of these is how best to prepare a newly enfranchised group for effective influence. Perhaps the best way of learning to swim is simply to plunge in, yet the Townswomen's Guilds in the early 1930s firmly separated themselves from their feminist past. According to their annual report for 1932, most of the older suffragist branches had by then joined the feminist National Council for Equal Citizen-

ship: as for the rest, "there is in fact little room for Societies whose objects include political and feminist activities". Henceforward the *Townswomen's Guild*, organ of the Guilds, completely ignored the National Council, which eventually withered and died. Mary Stott regards this separation between the Guilds and the feminists as inevitable, yet nobody would now claim that in the 1930s the feminist movement in Britain was complete. While the Guilds undoubtedly met a major educational and recreational need among women in the 1930s, they probably contributed to, or at least were part of, the reaction against feminism during that decade.

For minority groups distant from the centre of power, there are two options after enfranchisement: to remain in a congenial and quietist but private world, or to venture boldly forth into the public political arena—still carrying some old military-mindedness and anti-party outlook perhaps, but making a real impact on government. The nineteenth-century middle class in its nonconformist pressure groups, and the twentieth-century working class in its trade unions, both took the latter option, and the result was a broadening of function and recruitment without losing the old members. The solution adopted by the old suffragists in the late 1920s was in effect to channel into separate organizations the different functions which the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship had by then acquired. But before they did so, they made policy changes which ensured that their membership was expanding.

This expansion did not take place without grumbles; at the 1929 annual council meeting, when it was announced that half-way between the 1920s and 1930s was proposed to study, some old suffragists present felt that feminism was thereby being betrayed. Yet the Guilds were successfully launched, and no doubt in the 1930s the inclusiveness of the parent organization remained in its offspring. Mary Stott notes the concern which the Guilds feel about their aging and declining membership, and shows that they have recently been sufficiently self-aware to go on an outside report on their situation.

Yet there is surely no need for outsiders to tell the Guilds what to do. If the Guilds seek equivalents in the 1970s of the deprived suburban housewives for whom they initially catered in the 1930s, there will be no shortage of candidates: mothers in single-parent families, runaways, immigrants, over-pressed women-at-work, underemployed, divorced and older women without a role. But best of all would be for the Guilds to build into their structure a nonsectarian, non-political direct benefit to the members; the Women's Institute makes sure that voluntarism is still alive in modern Britain; why not extend and coordinate efforts of this kind through the branch-structure and thereby attract an influx of new and younger members?

This would of course require amalgamation with the Women's Institutes, but that is overdue anyway; there is no more reason here than in local government nowadays for any clear delimitation between town and country and one shudders to think of the boundary disputes which such a system must involve. Once the Guilds have acquired new functions, another institutional division of labour can occur. The Guilds' educational functions have surely been assumed by the local authorities, polytechnics and universities; their political functions are being well catered for by organizations like the Equal Opportunities Commission and women's associations with longer political experience.

These changes will not be easily accomplished, but the Guilds will have one asset which is not possessed by women in every country. Mary Stott writes her book "in affection and admiration for Organization Women everywhere", and is perhaps not fully aware how urgently needed after women's enfranchisement, and women's entry into parliament and local government, is the doubtful whether the Guilds did much in their first ten years to promote these developments, and although Mary Stott

does her best to show that the situation is changing, she can do no more than adduce a few individual instances of Guildswomen entering into local government. For the Guilds, as for the old anti-suffragists, women's place was in the home.

Yet if the Guilds had discussed politics between the wars, they might well have split, and if they had admitted men, they would hardly have been distinguishable from ordinary clubs. One can see why these crucial decisions went as they did. But is this a reason for continuing in the old groove now that membership is declining? Anyone who surveys the rather forbiddingly Victorian Belgrave and Kenington mansions still occupied by the Guild and Institutes headquarters in the 1970s will wonder whether it is not time for a change. But if they wish to change, the Guilds face a problem which political parties frequently face and usually overcome: how to broaden function and recruitment without losing the old members? The solution adopted by the old suffragists in the late 1920s was in effect to channel into separate organizations the different functions which the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship had by then acquired. But before they did so, they made policy changes which ensured that their membership was expanding.

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The appointment calls for at least five years' practical experience following certification. The applicant (m/f), aged 30-45, should have reached the position of Librarian with a substantial company, having had a background of training in industrial or commercial library. The ability to communicate at all levels is considered essential. This is an important new appointment and salary will be commensurate with the responsibilities involved. The Company offers a wide range of benefits, including free life assurance, a contributory pension scheme and a subsidised staff restaurant. Please apply with full details of age, experience and current salary to:

N. J. Champion, Staff Manager  
SEDGWICK FORBES GROUP  
Sedgwick Forbes House,  
33 Aldgate High Street, London EC3N 1AJ

**SEDGWICK FORBES GROUP**  
International Insurance Brokers

## NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM

Greenwich

### Research Assistant

... to join the Hydrographic Section of the Department of Navigation and Astronomy and assist with the management of the Museum's collections of charts, maps and globes. Work includes research for documentation of the collections and preparation of catalogues; organising inquiries; and preparation of displays.

Candidates should normally have a degree (or equivalent) preferably in History or Geography and must have at least GCE 'O' level pass or A, B, or C award (or equivalent qualification) in Mathematics. Knowledge of surveying and cartographic techniques and interest in maritime history advantageous. Reading ability in at least one modern foreign language or Latin desirable.

SALARY: as RA Grade I £4,375 to £5,720 or RA Grade II, £3,110 to £4,690. Level of appointment and starting salary according to age, qualifications and experience. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by November 10, 1973) write to Civil Service Commission, Alconton Lane, Basingstoke, Hampshire RG21 1UB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref. G(52) 382.

**ilea** INNER LONDON  
EDUCATION AUTHORITY

## Library Assistants

Salary range, £3,748 to £3,988

(Inclusive of £472 London Weighting allowance and £312 Phase 1 supplement)

Vacancies in college libraries and in the Central Library Resources Service.

Applicants should have recently completed or be about to complete their full-time studies at library school and be seeking an opportunity to work in a recognized library to complete their period of approved service.

Application forms and further details from the Education Officer, EO/Estab 15, Room 307, The County Hall, SE1 7PB. Please enclose a large stamped addressed envelope for reply.

Completed forms to be returned not later than 10 November, 1973.

## THE DUNN AND WILSON GROUP

JUNIOR BOOKS LTD.

Applications are invited for the post of

### Stock Editor

of this major library bookkeeping organization. Responsibilities include the reviewing of new publications, stocks purchase and subject classification.

The successful candidate will probably be a Chartered Librarian with considerable experience in the field of children's literature. Knowledge of computerized cataloguing applications would be an advantage. Interested persons are invited to reply in writing, enclosing curriculum vitae, to:

A. B. Dunn  
JUNIOR BOOKS LTD  
Earls Road, Grangeview SK3 8XE

## OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY LIBRARIES

LIBRARIAN

A.P. 2/4, £3,400 to £4,200 per annum, plus £312 supplement per annum

Applications are invited from Chartered Librarians with relevant experience for the post of Librarian for the branch situated in the market town of Banbury, 12 miles north-west of Oxford. As well as being responsible for the administration of the library, the person appointed will be expected to maintain and develop both bibliographic and reference services. The branch is currently taking place. Removal and replacement allowances of up to £1,000 (and) superannuation allowances of 10% per annum will be paid in appropriate cases. A description of the post and an application form may be obtained from the County Librarian, County Libraries Headquarters, Holton, Oxford OX9 1QD. Closing date November 10, 1973.

The British Council

## OVERSEAS LIBRARIANS

The British Council is seeking well qualified, experienced librarians to occupy key posts in its library services overseas. The duties will include: the supervision of the Council's library and information services; the promotion of British books and other printed word materials; the provision of advice on the development and expansion of local library services and librarianship training; close liaison with the library world and the local book trade; posts are available at the equivalent of the Council's E and F Grades. A vacancy in Grade F also exists for a young and active librarian to undertake a similar range of duties in a number of countries which he or she will visit from a base in the Council's London headquarters. The successful candidate for this post will have a good working knowledge of French. Applicants should be Associates of the Library Association or possess an equivalent qualification. Substantial knowledge of librarianship in Britain is essential. Experience in the book trade and in librarianship training are desirable. Preference will be given to graduates.

Appointments will be on a 2 year fixed term contract to the staff of the British Council. Service may be on secondment from a candidate's present employer. The initial salary for candidates appointed in Grade E will be in the region of £5,400; for those appointed in Grade F it will be in the region of £5,300. Overseas allowances, including children's education allowances will be paid while serving in post overseas.

For further details and application forms please write or telephone, quoting L/3 to Staff Recruitment Department, The British Council, 65 Davies Street, London W1V 2AA, telephone 01-493 8011 extension 341.

**Cheshire**

Chartered Librarian

AP/4/5 £4,245-£5,073

Required at Brookvale County Comprehensive

School, Mordleham, Plymouth.

The successful candidate will be expected

to develop virtually from scratch, the main

library and resource area for this brand new

school. He/She will need to work closely with

all departments, in particular with the English

Department, so that the libraries come as a

total learning resource—both book and

non-book, for staff and pupils. Some

knowledge of AVA would be useful.

Commencing salary according to age,

qualifications and experience.

Application forms and further details are

obtainable from the District Education Officer,

Cheshire County Council, Grosvenor House,

Chesham, Chesham, Bucks HP8 1BN.

Closing date 10 November.

## NEWMARKET UPPER SCHOOL

(Age range 13-18 years)

### SCHOOL LIBRARIAN

Salary £3,369 to £4,146 inclusive of supplements

(minimum of £3,738 for Chartered Librarian).

Required for 1st January, 1979, full-time qualified

librarian to organise and develop the library at the above

school. Starting salary according to qualifications and

experience.

Further information and application forms available from

the Headmaster, Newmarket Upper School, Exning Road,

Newmarket, Suffolk, to whom completed forms must be

returned by 17th November, 1978.

## Suffolk County Council

### JORDANHILL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

Southbrae Drive,  
Glasgow G13 1PP

## ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS

Two Assistant Librarians are required for posts within the college library. One post is in the main library and one is in the audio-visual library.

Applicants should be chartered librarians or have completed their professional examinations.

The salary will be on the National Joint Council's Administrative and Professional Scale 1/11, £3,732-£4,245.

Further particulars and application forms can be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Jordanhill College of Education, 76 Southbrae Drive, Glasgow G13 1PP, to whom completed forms should be returned by 17th November, 1978.

Details of all advertising categories carried in the TLE Classified Advertisements. Pages may be obtained from The Advertisement Manager.

## THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

Times Newspapers Ltd.  
P.O. Box No. 7,  
New Printing  
House Square,  
Gray's Inn Road,  
London WC1R 5EE  
Telephone: 01-637 1231  
Ext. 7750/7751

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

## LIBRARIAN OF WILTSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

The Society seeks applications for this post following the death of Mr. Richard Sandoz, M.A., F.S.A., F.L.S., Honorary Librarian for 22 years. The library consists of about 8,000 volumes mainly concerned with local history, natural history, archaeology, topography and geology. There is also a collection of prints, drawings and maps. Its main purpose is to maintain and develop a service for members and others interested in local historical research. The post calls for a chartered librarian (or equivalent) with a good knowledge of academic and editorial ability, experience of library organisation, and a deep interest in local history and a sympathetic enthusiasm for the aims of the Society. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake a similar range of duties in a number of countries which he or she will visit from a base in the Council's London headquarters. The successful candidate for this post will have a good working knowledge of French. Applicants should be Associates of the Library Association or possess an equivalent qualification. Substantial knowledge of librarianship in Britain is essential. Experience in the book trade and in librarianship training are desirable. Preference will be given to graduates.

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For further details and application forms please write or telephone, quoting L/3 to Staff Recruitment Department, The British Council, 65 Davies Street, London W1V 2AA, telephone 01-493 8011 extension 341.

## enthusiastic LIBRARIAN

Management Horizons, an expanding company of specialists in international retailing and consumer marketing, require a librarian to manage their expanding information resources: books, periodicals, serials and photographic materials. The offices are in the town of Richmond, Surrey, about ten miles from central London. He is looking for a chartered librarian (or equivalent), ideally with career details explaining why you think you are the best person for the job. Salary is £3,800 plus, with regular increases related to your performance.

Management Horizons (U.K.) Limited,  
Lion House,  
Red Lion Street,  
Richmond, Surrey TW9 1RB

**DYFED**  
County Council

Applications are invited for the post of

LIBRARIAN

AMMAN VALLEY

COMPREHENSIVE

SCHOOL

Ammanford

and

TREDEGAR COMPREHENSIVE

SCHOOL

Llandovery

SCHOOL LIBRARIAN/

RESOURCES

(CBB 28/7)

Salary £3,699 to £4,146 inclusive of supplements

(minimum of £3,738 for Chartered Librarian).

Required for 1st January, 1979, full-time qualified

librarian to organise and develop the library at the above

school. Starting salary according to qualifications and

experience.

Further information and application forms available from

the Headmaster, Newmarket Upper School, Exning Road,

Newmarket, Suffolk, to whom completed forms must be

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Completed forms to be returned not later than 10 November, 1973.

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## WEXHAM PARK HOSPITAL

Stoke, Dorset

MEDICAL LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited for the post of Medical Librarian for the hospital library. The duties will include: the supervision of the hospital library; the promotion of medical books and other printed word materials; the provision of advice on the development and expansion of local library services and librarianship training; close liaison with the library world and the local book trade; posts are available at the equivalent of the Council's E and F Grades. A vacancy in Grade F also exists for a young and active librarian to undertake a similar range of duties in a number of countries which he or she will visit from a base in the Council's London headquarters. The successful candidate for this post will have a good working knowledge of French. Applicants should be Associates of the Library Association or possess an equivalent qualification. Substantial knowledge of librarianship in Britain is essential. Experience in the book trade and in librarianship training are desirable. Preference will be given to graduates.

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